

fully supporting his chosen profession, Paul's wife, Cathylee Weaver has had a major impact on the Air Guard's Family Enrichment programs. With dignity and grace, she dedicated time and attention to Air National Guard families, which led to her recently being voted as Volunteer of the Year of Family Programs. Clearly, the Air National Guard will lose not one, but two, exceptional people.

Let me close by saying that as both its Deputy and Director, General Weaver has made the Air National Guard a stronger and more capable partner for the Air Force. His distinguished and faithful service has provided significant and lasting contributions to our Nation's security. I know the members of the Senate will join me in paying tribute to this outstanding citizen-airman and true patriot upon his retirement from the Air National Guard. We thank General Weaver, and wish him, Cathylee, and the entire Weaver family much health, happiness, and Godspeed.

KIDS TO KIDS: WARM CLOTHING FOR AFGHAN CHILDREN

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to draw my Colleagues' attention to an important initiative that is taking shape in Vermont. On Monday of this week, I attended a very special ceremony at Lawrence Barnes School in Burlington to kick off a program called Kids to Kids. The event was organized by Vermont Boy and Girl Scouts and its goal is simple—a drive to collect and send warm clothing to Afghan children. My wife, Liz, and I wholeheartedly agreed to be honorary co-chairs of this program and we are pleased to be part of a mission that involves the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Islamic Society of Vermont, the National Guard and the business community.

We in Vermont know the importance of being well-prepared for the frigid winter months, and we are fortunate to be in a position to help. But I am particularly pleased that the impetus for this clothing drive has come from the children. Vermonters have always stood eager and ready to lend a hand to those in need, and it fascinates me to see how this tradition passes from one generation to the next. It is the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and school children of Vermont who will make this campaign a success, and the importance of their role cannot be stressed enough.

This campaign is so much more than simply a gesture of good will. It is a matter of saving lives. Thousands of children have fled Afghanistan with nothing more than the clothing on their backs. The flood of Afghan refugees started many years ago, and now there are many thousands of displaced children living in refugee camps.

Many of these children are suffering under conditions that no child should have to bear. They are hungry and they are cold. With winter setting in, some-

thing like a warm winter sweater, which so many of us take for granted, is a luxury item that is far beyond their reach.

From our small State to Afghan refugee camps, the boys and girls of Vermont are proving that they can make a difference. I am certain their "good turn" will be as rewarding for them as it is for the children of Afghanistan.

NATIVE AMERICAN BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT TECHNICAL AMENDMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, last evening, the Senate passed by unanimous consent S. 1741, the Native American Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Technical Amendment Act of 2001, which I had introduced with Senator McCain and 23 other bipartisan co-sponsors.

S. 1741 is identical to S. 535 and was introduced as a freestanding bill to address a jurisdictional concern raised with the committee referral of the initial bill. Due to the importance of the legislation, I am pleased that the entire Senate saw fit to allow this bill to be reintroduced and passed by unanimous consent yesterday.

The legislation makes a simple, yet important, technical change to the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act of 2000 by clarifying that American Indian and Alaska Native women should not be excluded from receiving coverage through Medicaid for breast and cervical cancer treatment.

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 gives States the option to extend coverage for the treatment of breast and cervical cancer through the Medicaid program to certain women who have been screened through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, or Title XV of the Public Health Service Act, and who do not have what is called "creditable coverage," as defined by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPPA.

In referencing the HIPPA definition of "creditable coverage," the bill language inadvertently precludes coverage to Native American women who have access to medical care under the Indian Health Service, or IHS. HIPPA included a reference to IHS or tribal care as "creditable coverage" so that members of Indian Tribes eligible for IHS would not be treated as having a break in coverage, and thus subject to pre-existing exclusions and waiting periods when seeking health insurance, simply because they had received care through Indian health programs, rather than through a conventional health insurance program. Thus, in HIPPA, the inclusion of the IHS or tribal provision was intended to benefit American Indians and Alaska Natives, not penalize them.

However, use of the HIPPA definition in the recent Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act has the exact opposite effect. In fact, the many Indian women, who rely on IHS or tribal programs for basic health care, are specifically excluded from the law's new eligibility under Medicaid. Clearly it was not the intent of Congress to specifically discriminate against low-income Native American women and to deny them much needed health treatment to combat breast or cervical cancer.

The legislation resolves these problems by clarifying that, for purposes of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act, the term "creditable coverage" shall not include IHS-funded care so that American Indian and Alaska Native women can be covered by Medicaid for breast and cervical cancer treatment, as they are for all other Medicaid services. Since a number of States are currently moving forward to provide Medicaid coverage under the State option, the need for this legislation is immediate to ensure that some American Indian and Alaska Native women are not denied received life-saving breast and cervical cancer treatment due to a Congressional drafting error.

In addition, this bill would also reduce the administrative burdens this language places on states. Under administrative guidance, some Native American women can be enrolled on the program depending on a determination of their "access" to IHS services, which depends on certain documentation obtained by Native American women seeking breast and cervical cancer treatment from IHS. In order to determine the Medicaid eligibility of Native American women who are screened as having breast or cervical cancer through the Title XV program each year, states are having to put together a whole set of regulations and rules to make these special "access" determinations.

During this year, almost 50,000 women are expected to die from breast or cervical cancer in the United States despite the fact that early detection and treatment of these diseases could substantially decrease this mortality. While passage of last year's bill makes significant strides to address this problem, it fails to do so for certain Native American women and that must be changed as soon as possible.

In support of Native American women across this country that are being diagnosed through CDC screening activities as having breast or cervical cancer, this legislation will assure that they can also access much needed treatment through the Medicaid program while also reducing the unnecessary paperwork and administrative burdens on states.

I would like to thank all Senators for their support and specifically thank

Chairman INOUE and Senator CAMPBELL of the Committee on Indian Affairs and Chairman BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY of the Finance Committee for agreeing to move the bill. In addition, I would like to thank the bill's cosponsors, which include Senators MCCAIN, DASCHLE, BAUCUS, CLINTON, DOMENICI, FEINGOLD, KENNEDY, JOHNSON, MURRAY, STABENOW, WELLSTONE, HARKIN, MILLER, SNOWE, INOUE, SMITH of Oregon, CANTWELL, INHOFE, LANDRIEU, COCHRAN, BOXER, MURKOWSKI, MIKULSKI, and GRASSLEY for their help in getting the bill passed.

I would also like to thank Sara Rosenbaum at George Washington University for bringing this problem to our attention and for her vast knowledge on this issue and Andy Schneider for his technical advice and counsel on correcting the problem.

In addition, this bill would never have passed without the outstanding support and efforts by Fran Visco, Jennifer Katz, Wendy Arends, Alana Wexler, Joanne Huff, and Vicki Tosher at the National Breast Cancer Coalition, Wendy Selig, Licy Docanto, Brian Lee, and Janet Thomas of the American Cancer Society, Dawn McKinney and Laura Hessburg of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Leigh Ann McGee of the Cherokee Nation, Jacqueline Johnson of the National Congress of American Indians, and the many Indian health organizations that have helped with the passage of this legislation as well.

I urge the House to immediately take up and pass this legislation and for the President to sign it into law to ensure that Native American women are not inappropriately denied treatment for their breast and cervical cancer. As states proceed with the implementation of last year's bill, any further delay and failure to act could unnecessarily threaten the lives of Native American women across this country.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred October 16, 1994 in Salt Lake City, UT. Two women, one lesbian and one bisexual, allegedly were beaten by a man who yelled anti-gay slurs. The assailant, Gilberto Arrendondo, 44, was charged with four counts of violating the State hate crime law and four counts of assault.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I be-

lieve that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ART THERAPY

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, since the terrible tragedies of September 11, many Americans, both adults and children, have been forced to deal with a level of pain and anxiety that most people have never had to endure before. Art therapy—the process of using art therapeutically to treat victims of trauma, illness, physical disability or other personal challenges—has historically been under recognized as a treatment. However, since September 11, many of us have witnessed its enormous benefits in helping both children and adults alike express their emotions in a very personal, touching way.

While nearly every person in our country has been irrevocably changed by that day's events, we know that children are particularly vulnerable to the long-term emotional consequences that often accompany exposure to trauma. One of the ways in which children have coped with the aftermath of September 11 is by reaching for their crayons, pencils, and paintbrushes to express some of what they are feeling. Children all over the country have created images of World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon decorated with hearts, tears, rainbows, and angels. These simple, yet heartfelt, drawings, which do such a wonderful job of expressing the complex emotional terrain that these children are navigating, have moved us all.

Adults, too, have used creativity to help cope with the difficult emotions that so many are experiencing. I heard the story of a woman who was one of the last people to be rescued from the World Trade Center rubble after being trapped for more than a day. She drew a picture while in intensive care of herself under the rubble with angels and God hovering above her. Another victim of the disaster drew pictures of flowers and spoke about how grateful she was to be alive.

Last June, I had the pleasure of viewing an art exhibit here on Capitol Hill in which all of the art was created by patients who were being treated by art therapists. It was a remarkable feat for people coping with such immense personal pain to be able to produce such works of passion and beauty. Although sometimes the healing qualities of art may be less tangible or obvious than its aesthetic qualities, they may be even more important.

I want to thank art therapists, in New York and every community in America, who are assisting survivors, rescuers, and the bereaved. Throughout the country, there are almost 5,000 trained and credentialed art therapists working in hospitals, nursing homes, schools and shelters. They are among the army of mental health professionals who support those suffering from psychological trauma from the

attacks, and undoubtedly will continue to serve the needs of individuals coping with subsequent stress disorders.

And that is why I rise today to encourage my colleagues in Congress to support the field of art therapy and expand awareness about this creative form of treatment. At this time of heightened awareness about the importance of maintaining mental health, we should recognize art therapy as a way to treat those among us who have experienced trauma.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I am pleased that we are proceeding on the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act. This important legislation will modernize the retirement system by giving rail employers and employees more responsibility and accountability for a private pension plan. Moreover, the bill permits the reduction of payroll taxes and improves benefits for widows and widowers.

The overwhelmingly success of today's vote, which transcended party lines and ideological persuasions, shows what can be accomplished when all parties work together. This was a victory for the workers in the yard, all the railroads and especially for the survivors of retirees.

I am hopeful that we can build on today's momentum. This is a smart bill with bipartisan support. The consensus is that it makes sense to modernize the railroad retirement system in a way that increases benefits for railroad retirees and their families.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD R. "TUBBY" RAYMOND, HEAD COACH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE FOOTBALL TEAM

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, we in Delaware, and especially those of us associated with the University of Delaware, engaged in a very proud celebration this fall, when on November 10, Harold "Tubby" Raymond won his 300th game as head coach of the University's Fightin' Blue Hens football team.

The win put Coach Raymond into some very elite company, as he became the ninth ranked college coach in all-time wins, fifth among active coaches, second among division I-AA coaches, and one of only four coaches in the 300-wins club to have won all of his games at one school.

Coach Raymond came to the University of Delaware in 1954; to put that in perspective, it means that he had already been coaching at Delaware, as an assistant in football and head coach in baseball, for six years when I arrived on campus as a college freshman. With apologies to my New England colleagues, we stole Tubby from the University of Maine, where he had coached